

BIG REDUCTIONS IN  
CANNED GOODS

Quality Guaranteed

TOMATOES.		CORN	
IONA, 4 cans	25c	IONA, 4 cans	25c
SULTANA, 3 cans	25c	SULTANA, 3 cans	25c
A&P, a can	10c	A&P, a can	10c

## PEAS

IONA, 3 cans	25c	RELIABLE, a can	10c
SULTANA, a can	10c	A&P, 2 cans	25c

## SUCCOTASH.

STANDARD, 3 cans	25c	ARENA, 4 cans	25c
A&P, a can	10c	LUXURY, 3 cans	25c
		A&P, 2 cans	25c

## STRING BEANS.

STANDARD, 4 cans	25c	WHITE WAX, 3 cans	25c
CUT REFUGEE, 3 cans	25c	A&P STRINGLESS, 2 cans	25c

## EXTRA CHECKS WITH TEA, COFFEE AND GROCERIES.

10 checks with 1 can Baking Powder	50c
4 checks with 1 bottle Extracts	25c
1 check with 1 bottle A&P Ammonia	10c
1 check with 1 jar Jelly	10c
1 check with 1 pk. Macaroni or Spaghetti	10c
2 checks with 1 can A&P Cocoa	20c
2 checks with 1 bottle Stuffed Olives	25c
1 check with 1 can Skipper Sardines	15c
1 check with 1 pk. Seeded Raisins	10c
1 check with 1 pk. Cleaned Currants	10c
1 check with 1 pk. Quaker Toasted Corn Flakes	10c
1 check with 1 jar Nutlet	10c
1 check with 1 pk. A&P Buckwheat or Pancake Flour	10c

Fancy Elgin Creamery	37c	Best Family Flour, 12-lb. Sack	43c
Butter, Pound		24-lb. Sack	85c

Deliveries:

Phoebus  
Tuesday.Hampton  
Wednesday,  
Boulevard  
Thursday

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Bell 360y.  
Citiz. 63.2603  
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When the local operator answers ask her for the number you want in Hampton, Norfolk or Portsmouth by saying "Hampton one-two-three," "Norfolk four-five-six," or whatever number you want, and hold the telephone to your ear until you get a reply. Charge will begin as soon as the telephone called for is answered.

If you wish to talk to a particular person, to have the charge reversed, or to make an appointment to talk at some later time, call LONG DISTANCE.

Rate to Hampton 10 cents, to Norfolk and Portsmouth 25 cents for three minutes, timing to begin as soon as the telephone called for is answered. Overtime 5 cents per minute

The rate to Hampton applies only when a pay station is used. Calls from subscribers' telephones are the same as heretofore.

Try this new service.

Southern Bell Telephone &  
Telegraph Company  
of Virginia.GOLD AND SILVER MINING IN  
UNITED STATES LAST YEAR

(Preliminary Statement by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

The following data has been compiled by Waldemar Lindgren and H. D. McCaskey as a preliminary review to the gold and silver industry in the United States in 1909.

## Gold.

Gold mining in the United States progressed, on the whole, very satisfactorily in 1909. The year was marked by increasing recovery from the depressed conditions of the two years immediately preceding and by general advance in the development of proved mines and districts. Although these improvements resulted in a general increased production of the base metals, and as a consequence augmented the gold output, they did not seriously detract from those gold-mining operations which have benefited during the late panic by the closing of numerous copper, lead, and zinc mines and the consequent release of skilled labor for gold mining.

From the preliminary figures of the director of the mint, which have just been published, it is estimated that the output of gold for 1909 reached the unprecedented total of \$99,232,000, an estimated increase of \$4,672,200 over the production for 1908.

In spite of serious drawbacks, first in one mining camp then in another, the production of gold has increased more than \$4,000,000 in each of the last two years, and the outlook indicates, unless present abnormal conditions in the Black Hills should continue or curtailment be shown elsewhere, a production of over \$100,000,000 in 1910. However, so important are some of the great mines as factors in the output that a prolonged continuation of the present labor difficulties at the Homestake mine in the Black Hills, for example, even with conditions elsewhere normal, might easily reduce the output to less than \$95,000,000 for the current year.

Although the industry has been generally progressive in 1909, the increased production has resulted chiefly from operations in six states and territories, and the preliminary figures of the director of the mint indicate a decrease in actual production from fourteen others. It is possible, however, that later figures may shift the distribution to some degree and that some states and territories now showing apparent decreases in output will be found to have slightly increased their production. In any event, conditions in 1908 and 1909 have remained practically unchanged in several of them. The most notable increase in production was that in Nevada, where the preliminary figures indicate a gain of \$3,219,000 and where mining was active, particularly at Goldfield and Tonopah. At Goldfield the large new mill of the Goldfield Consolidated Company was steadily operated, partly on a grade of ore that had been shipped in 1907 but stored throughout 1908 pending completion of the mill. Nevada generally had a prosperous year. The next largest increase of \$1,088,500 is indicated, California, where lode mining has been continuously productive and where dredging for gold has been of growing importance. For Alaska an increase of \$1,068,500 is indicated, and Montana and Arizona show gains in production, partly due to a greatly increased copper output. On the other hand, a decrease of \$916,200 is indicated in Colorado, chiefly at Cripple Creek, where production will probably not greatly increase until the completion of the Roosevelt deep drainage tunnel. Gold mining was otherwise generally progressive in Colorado. A decrease of \$892,300 is shown in South Dakota, whose great Homestake mine has been closed since November 23, 1909, owing to labor difficulties. A marked decrease is indicated for Oregon, but the production of gold from Utah and Idaho remains practically as in 1908. A decreased output is indicated from the Philippines, where an increase was expected, as it had been understood that the dredging operations at Paracale and the deep mining in Benguet have been increasingly productive. General decreases are indicated for the Southern Appalachian states. The small annual contributions of gold from Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming, and Porto Rico have remained practically unchanged.

In general, gold production increased mainly from placers and the mining of siliceous ores, and to a smaller degree from copper ores, from which gold is a by-product. According to estimates from the bureau of statistics, the United States imported in 1909 gold valued at \$12,510,513 in foreign coin, \$26,223,268 in foreign bullion, and \$6,059,212 in foreign coin, and exported gold valued at \$498,822 in domestic ore, \$42,021,545 in domestic bullion, \$46,502,265 in United States coin, and \$2,717,725 in foreign coin, the excess of exports over imports thus being \$87,238,323. In 1908 there was an excess of exports over imports valued at \$30,939,163. The imports in 1909 were made up chiefly of ore and bullion from Mexico and to a smaller degree from Canada and South America. The exports consisted largely of coin and went chiefly to South America, though large amounts of gold were sent to Japan, the United Kingdom, and France.

## Silver.

During 1909 the silver mining industry suffered from low market prices for the metal and for copper and lead, from whose ores nearly 60 per cent of the annual production of silver is recovered. The average price of silver in 1908 was 53 cents per ounce, but is declined in 1909 to 52 cents, or 25 cents below the average for the last thirty years—a value not sufficiently attractive to justify the mining, under ordinary conditions, of low-grade silver ores. Notwithstanding the low market prices of lead and copper, however, the output of these metals was greater in 1909 than in any previous year, and it was chiefly for this reason, more especially on account of the increase in copper output, that the production of silver was maintained at about the same figures as in 1908, and at about 3,500,000 fine ounces above the average output for the last thirty years, even though the value was over \$10,000,000 less than the average for this period.

The preliminary figures of the director of the mint give an estimated production in the United States in 1909 of 53,849,000 fine ounces of silver, valued at \$28,010,100. This indicates an increase of 1,408,200 fine ounces in quantity, but a decline of \$40,500 in value from the figures for 1908.

The most notable increase of production in 1909, as compared with 1908, were in Montana, Utah, and Arizona, which are large copper producers and where the smelting industries were generally active in 1908. The indicated increases are 1,643,800 fine ounces in Utah, and 732,200 fine ounces in Arizona. In Colorado there was little profit in mining and smelting low-grade ores, and a heavy decrease of 1,056,600 fine ounces, or about 10 per cent of the output of 1908, is indicated. In both Idaho and Nevada decreased output is indicated, amounting to more than 500,000 ounces in each state. Smaller losses are attributed to Alaska, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington.

The market for silver in 1909 offered little encouragement, as a largely increased foreign output, especially from the Colbat district in Canada, was in competition with the domestic production. The failure of India to buy as largely as usual was only partly offset by better sales to China.

From estimates of the bureau of statistics, the imports in 1909 were valued at \$30,332,068 for silver in foreign ore, \$12,431,150 for silver in foreign bullion, and \$2,967,768 for silver in foreign coin. During the same year exports of silver were valued as follows: Domestic ore, \$640,647; foreign ore, \$88,278; domestic bullion, \$54,336,904; foreign bullion, \$1,223,426; United States coin, \$170,258 and foreign coin, \$570,821. The value in excess of total exports over that of imports in 1909 was therefore \$11,279,338. The imports of silver were chiefly in the form of ore and bullion, and came largely from Mexico and Canada, about twice as much from Mexico as from Canada. The exports consisted almost wholly of ore and bullion, and went chiefly to the United Kingdom, although important shipments were made also to Hongkong direct and to France.

Whose carriage is greediness his companion is beggary.—Oriental.

## Saved At Death's Door.

The door of death seemed ready to open for Murray W. Ayers, of Transit Bridge, N. Y., when his life was wonderfully saved. "I was in a dreadful condition," he writes, "my skin was almost yellow; eyes sunken; tongue coated; emaciated from losing 40 pounds growing weaker daily. Violent liver trouble pulling me down to death in spite of doctors. Then that matchless medicine—Electric Bitters—cured me. I regained the 40 pounds lost and now am well and strong." For all stomach, liver and kidney troubles they're supreme. See at Academy Pharmacy Co., Petrol Drug Co.

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Rheumatic  
Pains

As we get older the blood becomes sluggish, the muscles and joints stiffen and aches and pains take hold easier. Sloan's Liniment quickens the blood, limbers up the muscles and joints and stops any pain or ache with astonishing promptness.

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Mrs. DANIEL H. DIEHL, of Mann's Choice, R.F.D., No. 1, Pa., writes:—"Please send me a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for rheumatism and stiff joints. It is the best remedy I ever knew for I can't do without it."

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